

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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**Asia & Pacific**

Vol IV No 202

19 October 1982

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INTERNATIONAL ISSUES CITED IN COMMONWEALTH COMMUNIQUE

BK181013 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] The Asia-Pacific Commonwealth heads of government have recommended that greater efforts should be made to seek a comprehensive political solution for the Kampuchean question. This will ensure lasting peace in the region.

In a communique issued at the end of the regional meeting in Suva, Fiji, today, the leaders expressed concern on the persistence of foreign military intervention and interference in Kampuchea. This has aggravated tension and caused instability in Southeast Asia. As such all foreign forces should be completely withdrawn.

On Afghanistan, they expressed grave concern over the situation and implications for regional peace, stability and international security. They reaffirmed the right of the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honor. International efforts should be intensified to find a negotiated settlement to give the Afghan people the freedom to determine their own future.

The Asia-Pacific regional leaders also expressed the urgent need to recognize the legitimate inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. This included their rights to a homeland and to seek a just settlement of the problem on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions. The communique condemned Israel for its invasion of Lebanon and expressed revulsion at the resultant death and destruction, particularly in Beirut.

They were deeply concerned with the great consequences that these recent events could have for the prospects of any future settlement. In this connection they urged all governments concerned to redouble their efforts to find an urgent solution to enable the Lebanese and all the people in the area to live in peace.

Seventeen countries attended the meeting, including Malaysia. To Malaysia's team on regional economic and function cooperation, the heads of government recognized that programs of practical cooperation designed to assist the process of development were important. They agreed that work of the consultative and working groups be continued with greater emphasis on practical actions. They further agreed that the major objectives of the program of functional cooperation were to assist the small island countries to overcome their special problems.

The leaders stressed the importance of improving the settlement procedures of dispute under GATT. All countries must adhere to the decisions and disciplines involved.

On finance, they stressed that the present trade and payment systems were not conducive to an orderly adjustment process.

On energy, the leaders agreed that the scope of activities of the consultative group on energy be expanded. This would help promote such cooperation in commercial scale energy projects in countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

They also complimented the working group on illicit dadah [narcotics] convened by Malaysia. Its activities had contributed to the awareness of the problems associated with dadah trafficking.

#### Economic Issues Cited

BK180700 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Leaders of 17 Commonwealth countries in the Asia-Pacific region have endorsed an Australian plan to freeze and eventually reduce world trade protection levels.

The heads of government in a final communique at the end of their conference in Fiji agreed that the proposal should be supported at the ministerial meeting of GATT -- the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade -- in Geneva next month.

The conference communique said the Australian proposal could help significantly in revitalizing the world economy and that developing countries in particular would benefit. The Suva meeting said the two central issues on the international economic agenda were [words indistinct] protectionism and a growing disorder in the international (?financial circles).

New Zealand Prime Minister Muldoon won support for his plan for a review of the operations of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund which developing countries say have forced them into debt through restrictions placed on loans.

The Commonwealth leaders in their communique called for the Indian Ocean and South Pacific to be turned into nuclear-free zones safe from big-power rivalry. They coupled their renewed pleas for zones of peace in the region with a condemnation of France for its nuclear testing in Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia. France was also condemned for retaining colonial control over New Caledonia. In addition, the communique urged all countries to stop storing or dumping nuclear waste in the Pacific.

Despite reservations by some, the Commonwealth leaders agreed to meet again in 1984.

#### ASEAN AGRICULTURE MINISTERS AGREE ON PROGRAM

BK091411 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] ASEAN ministers have agreed to work out an action program to increase interaction among farmers and fishermen in the region so that there will be a direct exchange of knowledge and expertise in their respective fields. Minister of Agriculture Datuk Abdul Manan Othman was speaking at a news conference at the end of a 2-day meeting of ASEAN ministers of agriculture and forestry in Kuala Lumpur. He also said that two documents of understanding were signed at the end of the meeting.

The meeting, which also elected Datuk Manan as the chairman of the ASEAN Agriculture Ministers Committee, has also proposed the establishment of a center on irrigation and system management for ASEAN. A working committee of senior officers from ASEAN will meet in Manila in December to look further into the matter. Datuk Manan considers the move to establish closer contact among ASEAN farmers an important matter, because it is what ASEAN technocrats are ultimately trying to achieve.

USSR SEEKING JAPANESE CREDITS FOR PIPELINE EQUIPMENT

OW180535 Tokyo KYODO in English 0523 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 18, KYODO -- Yuriy L. Brezhnev, Soviet first deputy minister of foreign trade, is expected here Tuesday for talks with the big four steel pipe mills over the terms for a credit on large purchases for a gas pipeline, mill sources said Monday.

The sources said the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade has called on the Export-Import Bank of Japan (Eximbank) to extend a loan to the Soviet bank for foreign trade at the interest of 7.8 percent to finance the purchase of one million metric tons of large-diameter pipeline pipes from the four major mills in the coming year. The Soviets sought a yen loan carrying an annual interest of 7.8 percent, on the ground that a West German banking syndicate has agreed to give a loan bearing the same interest to the Soviets for the purchase of 700,000 tons of pipes, according to the sources.

The interest sought is far below the 9.2 percent per annum minimum interest which the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has set for officially-supported export credits to the Soviet Union from Japan, the sources said. An Eximbank official said it would be impossible for the bank to extend a yen credit to the Soviets at a lower interest than the so-called, "OECD guideline interest" -- Japan's long-term prime lending rate, currently 8.9 percent, plus a 0.3 percent.

A mill executive who wished to remain anonymous said that after all, there would be no choice but to extend a supplier's credit this time, if Japan wants to win a Soviet order. Japanese steel mills, like Western European, U.S. and other mills, are hungry for orders amid serious recession. The Eximbank official said even in the case of the extension of a supplier's credit, the Eximbank would apply the OECD guideline interest. This means that the suppliers and producers would be obliged to bear the interest gap -- a difference between the interest agreed on with the Soviets and the Eximbank's OECD guideline interest -- in some form or other.

Last year, four Japanese suppliers -- Mitsubishi Corp., Marubeni Corp., C. Itoh and Co. and Sumitomo Corp. -- extended a credit to the Soviets to help finance the purchase of line pipes from Nippon Steel Corp., Nippon Kokan K.K., Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd. and Kawasaki Steel. In that case, the suppliers borrowed yen funds from the Eximbank at 8.7 percent interest and they gave that much loan to the Soviets at a lower interest.

A spokesman for Nippon Steel Corp. (NSC), which has represented Japan's big four pipe mills in negotiations with the Soviets, said the Japanese mills agreed with the Soviet Iron and Steel Products Export-Import Corporation (v/o Promsyriocomimport) in September for the furnishing of 1 million tons of big-diameter line pipes in 1983. Price and loan interest negotiations with the Soviet Union got under way late in September. The spokesman said it is keeping close eyes on what stand Brezhnev, son of the Soviet president, would take in the coming negotiations. He said the mills would reach a settlement with the Soviets by the end of next month as in the case of last year.

The four major mills agreed to export 795,000 tons of pipes to the Soviet corporation for shipment in fiscal 1982 ending next March. A syndicate of the Eximbank and major Japanese commercial banks agreed to extend a dollar 550 million yen-denominated loan, carrying interest at an annual rate of 8 percent, to help finance the deal.

USSR CALLS FOR RESUMING PRIVATE ECONOMIC TALKS

OW181127 Tokyo KYODO in English 1119 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 18, KYODO -- The Soviet Union Monday called for the private-level Russo-Japanese Economic Committee to be convened at once to reactivate trade and industrial cooperation.

Deputy Foreign Trade Minister V.N. Sushkov made the overture during his brief meeting here with Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Nagano is the Japanese chairman of the bilateral committee, which has remained dormant since the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan in 1979. Chamber officials said Nagano was noncommittal on Sushkov's proposal.

SAKURAUCHI HOLDS TALKS WITH LAO FOREIGN MINISTER

OW180401 Tokyo KYODO in English 0334 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 18, KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and his Laotian counterpart Khamphai Boupha Monday differed in outlook for ways to bring about peace in Kampuchea, but agreed to maintain friendly relations despite different social systems in the two countries, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

In a meeting here, Sakurauchi told Khamphai that Japan intends to continue its economic aid to Laos for development of public welfare and the people's livelihood, they said. Japan has been providing Laos with an average yen 600 million annually in aid since 1975.

The foreign minister ad interim of Laos appreciated Japan's assistance as contributing to the country's economic development.

Khamphai, the first Laotian leader to visit Japan since 1975 when the socialist government was established in Vientiane, explained a peace proposal approved by an Indochina foreign ministers' conference calling for an international conference on the Kampuchean issue.

He said that Laos has sent letters to members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in a bid to promote the international conference.

Sakurauchi was quoted as replying that Japan does not accept the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea. He called for immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea to allow national self-determination in Kampuchea as a precondition to a comprehensive peace settlement.

AGREEMENT FOR PETROCHEMICALS LOAN SIGNED IN PRC

OW190243 Tokyo KYODO in English 0229 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, Oct 19, KYODO -- Japan and China have signed a 1982 yen loan agreement for yen 65 billion (dollar 0.24 billion) to be used for petrochemical, iron and steel and railway construction projects. The agreement was signed Monday by Wei Yuming, vice minister of foreign economic relations, and Shinzo Aoki, vice president of the governmental overseas economic cooperation fund of Japan.

The agreement provides that yen 20 billion is to be used in a commodity loan for the Daqing petrochemical project in northern China and the first phase of the Baoshan iron and steel complex north of Shanghai. The remaining yen 45 billion will be used for construction of the Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway, the Yanzhou-Shijiusuo railway and Shijiushu port. It is the fourth such agreement since 1979. The previous three loans totaled yen 166 billion.

REPORTED BANK LOANS TO SOUTH AFRICA PROBED

OW150829 Tokyo KYODO in English 0714 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 15 KYODO -- Japan's Finance Ministry Friday began investigation into the reported extension of loans to South Africa by Japanese banks and securities companies. A ministry official said direct investments in South Africa are banned by a finance ministry order. However, the order has no clearcut provision governing Japanese interests' direct loans to South Africa, the official said.

He said the extension of loans to South Africa is not desirable.

The official said it is impossible for the Japanese Government to prevent overseas subsidiaries of Japanese banks from making loans to South Africa. However, if the head office of a Japanese bank extended a loan to a South African corporation, it would pose a major problem, and thus, a detailed investigation will be conducted, the official said.

LDP 'NO CLOSER' TO ELECTION OF NEW LEADER

OW190220 Tokyo KYODO in English 0205 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 19, KYODO -- Japan appeared no closer to gaining a new leader Tuesday -- one week after Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's shock announcement to resign. Three leaders of the ruling Liberal-Democratic party (LDP) were meeting Tuesday afternoon again to try to sink their differences over who should succeed the outgoing LDP president and prime minister.

Four ministers in the Suzuki Cabinet Saturday stood as presidential candidates, but a political truce is in force until Friday to give party elders time to pick Suzuki's successor through negotiations. But LDP sources reported the week of futile attempts by the three -- Suzuki, former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Secretary General Susumu Nikaido -- has encouraged feuding factions to step up preparations for a final showdown.

This showdown -- a primary election -- is what "main-stream" factions within the conservative party want to avoid because it could lead to further divisions in the strife-ridden party.

Suzuki told reporters at his official residence Tuesday morning that his successor must be selected through negotiations by Friday. The primary election, if held, means that government works, including compilation of fiscal 1982 supplementary budget, will be delayed considerably.

In betraying Suzuki's hopes, his aide said Tuesday it has become increasingly impossible to pick the LDP president through negotiations. This is because, said the aide who asked to remain anonymous, Fukuda wants to remove former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's influence from the party. Tanaka, on trial for alleged involvement in the 1976 Lockheed payoff scandal, leads the most powerful faction within the party, although he left the party after the scandal erupted.

PRC'S NPC DELEGATION WRAPS UP VISIT, HOSTS BANQUET

## Tour of War Museum

SK160403 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 16 Oct 32

[Text] Pyongyang, Octover 16 (KCNA) -- The Chinese and Korean peoples will as ever fight shoulder to shoulder with each other in the same trench, declared Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China.

The delegation of the National People's Congress of China headed by him inspected the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum in Pyongyang on October 15.

The guests saw with keen interest historic materials and exhibits showing the brilliant victory won by the Korean people and People's Army soldiers under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the fatherland liberation war against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and materials showing the brilliant feats performed by the fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the Korean war.

After the inspection Xi Zhongxun said: The last Korean war was a most rigorous and fiercest war ever since the Second World War. The Korean people could perform shining feats in this war under the wise leadership of the great comrade supreme commander. The Workers Party of Korea is a heroic party, the Korean people a heroic people and the Korean People's Army a heroic army.

The Korean people will surely reunify the country and build more successfully a great socialist country in the reunified land. We believe that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song will certainly be realised. It is our bounden internationalist duty to our close neighbour to assist the Korean people. The Chinese and Korean peoples will as ever fight shoulder to shoulder with each other in the same trench.

The delegation visited the Grand People's Study House on October 14. After inspecting the study house, Xi Zhongxun said: The Grand People's Study House is a precious wealth of the people. No other country has such a wonderful study house. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

## Farewell Banquet 15 Oct

SK160347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 17 (KCNA) -- Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, who is heading the delegation of the National People's Congress of China, arranged a banquet Friday evening at the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang upon the conclusion of the delegation's visit to Korea.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; and Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and other personages concerned.

The members of the delegation and Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen and officials of his embassy here were present there.

The banquet was addressed by Comrade Xi Zhongxun and Comrade Pak Song-chol. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Pak Song-chol's Banquet Speech

SK181251 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Speech by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the KWP and vice-president of the DPRK, at the 15 October banquet arranged by the head of the National People's Congress [NPC] delegation of China upon conclusion of its visit to the DPRK -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Xi Zhongxun, dear noble Chinese guests:

The Chinese NPC delegation that has come to our country for a visit, bringing the militant friendship and close friendliness of the Chinese people, is departing for home tomorrow, leaving a deep and unforgettable impression in the hearts of our people.

First of all, I express my heartfelt gratitude to the delegation for having extended to us the kind invitation to such a wonderful and friendly banquet before returning home and also to Comrade Xi Zhongxun for making an encouraging and wonderful speech for us a moment ago.

You are the first friendly envoy of the Chinese people to come to visit our country after the historic visit to China by our people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. We had an emotional meeting, feeling the sentiment of blood relatives who had long been separated, deepening the friendship and sense of obligation as close friends and revolutionary comrades-in-arms. In particular, during your stay in our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally received Comrade Xi Zhongxun and the members of the delegation and had a cordial talk with them. This made your visit to our country more significant and brilliant.

During your stay in our country you have felt, I believe, how greatly our people value the Korea-China friendship efflorescing day by day on the basis of the particular intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

Our meeting with you, brotherly Chinese comrades, powerfully demonstrates once again the unshakable revolutionary will of our two peoples to hand down through generations to come the Korea-China friendship sealed in the blood struggle and consolidated through the ordeals of the revolution. Indeed, all the days you have spent with us in Korea have been significant days when the sense of fraternal obligation between the two peoples has been deepened and the bonds of friendship between Korea and China linked by the same destiny have been strengthened.

During your stay here, you have sincerely rejoiced over and highly estimated the great upswing brought about by our people on all fronts of the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee, holding aloft the grand program of socialist construction put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. And you have, showing deep interest in the cause of Korean reunification, expressed firm support and solidarity for the government of our republic and our people in the just struggle for the independent reunification of the country. Your sincere appraisal and support are very precious to our people and constitute a great encouragement to their struggle.

Your visit to our country has helped us have a better knowledge of the revolutionary turn effected by the great Chinese people in the struggle for socialist modernization, rallied firmly around the CPC and with a firm determination and confidence, and we were deeply moved by it. The successes made by the fraternal Chinese people in the revolution and construction, braving obstacles in the way of their advance, greatly delight our people, for they are the common successes of our two peoples.

Our people sincerely hope that the great Chinese people will vigorously promote the new march, wholeheartedly upholding the decisions of the 12th CPC National Congress, which marked a new milestone in the history of their struggle, and thereby credibly achieve the grand program of socialist modernization.

The destinies of the Korean and Chinese peoples have converged, and it is the firm determination of the two peoples to develop and strengthen the Korea-China friendship generation after generation. No matter what grim trial may happen in the future, the Korean people will advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people, firmly defending the traditional Korea-China friendship and sharing sweets and bitters, life and death with them.

Feeling satisfactorily over the successful visit to our country by the delegation of the NPC of China, I hope you will convey friendly greetings from our people to the fraternal Chinese people when you return home.

Finally, availing myself of this opportunity in which we are unable to suppress our regret at parting with close Chinese comrades-in-arms, I propose a toast to the everlasting friendship and unity between the Korean and the fraternal Chinese peoples; to the good health and long life of the respected Comrade Hu Yaobang; to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the good health of the respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping; to the good health of the respected Comrade Xi Zhongxun; and to the good health of the comrades and friends who are with us here.

#### Delegation's Departure

SK161518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, left here for home by train on October 16.

It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Ambassador Zong Kewen and officials of the Chinese Embasssy here were present at the railway station.

#### RENMIN RIBAO DELEGATION ARRIVES FROM PRC

SK151542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 15 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, headed by its deputy editor-in-chief, Wang Ruoshui, arrived here today by air.

The delegation was met at the airport by Deputy Editor-in-Chief of NODONG SINMUN Kim Sok-nae and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

HWANG CHANG-YOP LEADS SPA DELEGATION TO IRAN

SK151537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 15 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, left Pyongyang on October 15 by air for a visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It was seen off at the airport by Ho Chong-suk and Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairmen of the SPA Standing Committee, Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade, and Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Also present there were Iranian Ambassador A. Nahavandian and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang, Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen and Pakistani Ambassador Sultan Muhammad Dutta to our country.

RPR DECRIMS PRISON DEATH OF KWANGJU DISSIDENT

SK161202 [Clandestine] Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 15 Oct 82

["Text" of 13 October statement by spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 11 October youth Pak Kwan-hyon, former president of the Chonnam University students' association, tragically died while stubbornly waging a 40-day hunger strike in prison, denying the illegal, wicked trial and punishment by the fascist hangmen.

The death of youth Pak Kwan-hyon is a vicious massacre of a patriotic student caused by inhumane torture and persecution by the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique -- the filthy stooges of the Yankee imperialists. This is a result of the punishment of patriots by nation-sellers in the South Korean colonial society. Today passionate students across the nation including Kwangju and patriotic masses from all walks of life are infuriated that the enemy finally took the life of youth Pak Kwan-hyon who had courageously fought for freedom and liberation in the bloody streets of Kwangju.

Our Revolutionary Party for Reunification sternly denounces and condemns the heinous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is maintaining its filthy life as colonial puppets by bloody repression and antipopular massacres.

Although our beloved youth Pak Kwan-hyon has passed from our midst, his lofty patriotic attitude of unhesitatingly placing his precious life and the heyday of his youth on the national salvation altar for independence and democracy will always be remembered by us.

Youth Pak Kwan-hyon, who courageously fought in the streets of Kwangju amid the echoing roar of gunfire, waged the extreme hunger strike during his entire imprisonment without yielding to wicked torture and repression, threat and menace and without being shaken by various appeasements and tricks. Thus, he fully demonstrated the spirit and courage of young intellectuals of this country, driving the fascist elements to anxiety and terror. Up to the last moment of his life he aspired for the independence and democracy he had been deprived of by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and fought for the brilliant future of a reunified fatherland.

The patriotic acts of youth Pak Kwan-hyon should be highly appraised and his desire for independence and democracy in South Korea should be promptly achieved. Our party actively appeals to the patriotic students and masses of various strata to sublimate their sorrow into a fighting spirit and to more fiercely ignite the flames of anti-U.S. struggle for independence to eliminate the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the flames of anti-fascist struggle for democracy to overthrow the fascist puppet regime.

As we have lost a patriotic fighter, our party resolutely takes a pledge to satisfy the grudges of the Kwangju resistance fighters by waging nationwide anti-U.S. and antipuppets struggle and to expedite the glorious days when the national desire for independence, democracy and reunification will be achieved.

[Dated] 13 October 1982, Seoul

NODONG SINMUN MARKS KWP CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

SK120343 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2241 GMT 8 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 9 October special article: "Historic Document That Has Provided a New Milestone in Strengthening and Developing Our Party"]

[Text] Two years have passed since the historic Sixth KWP Congress was held. In this period our party's combat capability and its leading role have been incomparably strengthened and a great upsurge has been effected in all fields of socialist construction. This constitutes a mighty proof of the correctness, great vitality and invincible driving force of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's summing-up report on the work of the KWP Central Committee at the sixth party congress, one of his classic works.

The summing-up report to the sixth party congress was delivered in a most glorious period when the prospects for our party and the revolution were boundlessly bright. In this period, our party's might was strengthened, its organizational and ideological foundation was solidified as firm as rock and the work of remolding the people, society and nature into communist types was vigorously accelerated under the banner of the three revolutions.

Because it was made at a time when the future destiny of the party and the revolution in our country was brilliantly solved and when a firm guarantee for making it possible to carry out the revolutionary cause of chuche to the end was provided, the report of the sixth party congress is of particular significance in strengthening and developing our party and in the revolutionary struggle of our people.

The report of the sixth party congress is an encyclopedic document that comprehensively includes excellent ideologies, theories, strategies, tactics and struggle guidelines that give scientific answers to the theoretical and practical problems arising in the revolution and construction of our times.

Reflecting the essential demands of communist society, the inevitability of the completion of communist society, the profound ideological and theoretical summing-up of the 50-year-long Korean revolution and the demands of the development of the reality, the report proclaims the work of modeling the society after the chuche idea as the general duty of our revolution and concretely elucidates the principles and methods for its completion. Communist society can be successfully constructed only through the struggle for remolding human beings, society and nature. Therefore, only a program that elucidates ways for remolding men, society and nature into communist types can be a genuine program for the construction of communism.

The report extensively elucidates the principles, tasks and methods for educating men and reforming them into communist revolutionaries and for firmly deepening the material and technical foundations of communism.

The revolutionary cause of the working class can be protected and completed through the struggle against imperialism and other counterrevolutionary forces. The report of the sixth party congress newly advanced a most reasonable and fair struggle policy in expediting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and extensively elucidated the revolutionary stance, strategies and tactics that should be firmly maintained in the struggle to strengthen the international revolutionary forces and to vigorously accelerate the world revolution on the basis of the scientific analysis of the current international situation.

In particular, the report proudly summed up our party, which has been strengthened and developed into a dignified and mighty party with a firm organizational and ideological foundation that enables it to carry out the revolutionary cause of chuche to the end. The report also set forth unique policies for building the party into a revolutionary party of chuche and an ever-victorious, militant party.

Thus, the report of the sixth party congress is an immortal classic document that has extensively elucidated new ideological theoretical methods on the construction of socialism and communism and that has given the perfect answers to the basic problems arising in the practice of the revolution in our times. The report, therefore, is a programmatic guideline that makes it possible for our party to accomplish its mission and duties in leading the people to the future of communism, while totally assuming the responsibility for the Korean revolution and the destiny of the people.

The correctness of the extraordinarily rich and profound ideologies, theories and policies included in the report of the sixth party congress has been brilliantly proven in the revolutionary struggle over the past 2 years, and their invincible vitality is being more highly demonstrated with each passing day.

The past 2 years were, above all, rewarding. The report of the sixth party congress has been firmly proven to be a programmatic guideline that makes it possible to firmly advance and complete our revolution along the path indicated by the chuche idea.

The chuche idea is the guiding idea of our party and is the only leading principle of our revolution. The communist society, which is a society in which working people's independence can be completely realized, can be constructed only under the banner of the chuche idea. This has been clearly proven by the practical experience of our revolution that has been advanced under the banner of the chuche idea.

The basic spirit reflected in the report of the sixth party congress is the great chuche idea. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Modeling the society after the chuche idea is the top priority duty of our revolution. The revolutionary cause of the working class to achieve independence for the working people can be completed only by modeling the society on the chuche idea.

For modeling the society on the chuche idea to have been proclaimed as the top priority duty of our revolution precisely reflects the firm determination and will of our party to complete the cause of communism by thoroughly embodying the chuche idea, while taking the chuche idea as the firm leading principle in revolution and construction.

In the report, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song not only proclaims the modeling of the whole society on the chuche idea in order to lead our revolution to the path indicated by the chuche idea but also concretely elucidates the struggle principles, tasks and methods to firmly maintain an independent and creative stance in brilliantly implementing this difficult work and in thoroughly implementing the line of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture. He also concretely elucidates the struggle principles, tasks and methods to achieve the revolutionization, workingclassification and intellectualization of the whole society and to accelerate making the national economy chuche-oriented, modernized and scientific.

Fostering all members of the society into communistic men with a revolutionary ideological consciousness and high cultural level is one of the basic problems arising in advancing our revolution along the path of chuche. This important problem has been more successfully solved through the vigorous struggle for implementing the policy of revolutionization, workingclassification and intellectualization of the whole society indicated in the report.

The ideological indoctrination work and revolutionary life in organizations among the party members and working people have been strengthened thanks to the wise leadership of our party. As a result, all party members and working people have been able to firmly aim themselves with a chuche-oriented revolutionary outlook on the world and to highly demonstrate the attitude worthy of the masters in the revolution and construction. They have also been able to actively participate in the revolutionary struggle with a lofty revolutionary spirit and strong organizational discipline.

In particular, as the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to follow the examples set by unheralded heroes are vigorously unfolded, a revolutionary life-long habit of struggling, devoting all for the party, the leader, the fatherland and the people, has been able to be thoroughly established among functionaries and working people.

The policy of making the national economy chuche-oriented, modernized and scientific and the 10 major prospective goals of socialist economic construction indicated in the report of the sixth party congress are a socialist economic construction program that embodies the chuche idea. Thoroughly implementing this grand economic construction program is of important significance in achieving the cause of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea by vigorously advancing our revolution along the road of chuche.

Through a vigorous march to fulfill the chuche-type economic construction programs put forward by the report of the party congress, our people have strengthened the self-reliant posture and chuche nature of socialist economy in our country, have enhanced the overall standard of technical equipment in the national economy and have placed the technical process of production, production methods and management activities in all domains on a new scientific foundation. We have created new standards and new records that cannot be seen in our country's history of economic development in all domains of national economy. All these proud victories and successes that have been attained in the struggle for reforming men, society and nature during the last two years show that, to advance our revolution along the road indicated by the chuche idea and accomplish the revolution, we should continuously uphold and carry out the report of the sixth party congress.

The last 2 years of struggle have been a proud period during which the report has proven to be a militant banner that has enabled our party to ceaselessly strengthen and develop itself as a revolutionary party with permanently invincible might.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party is the staff office of the Korean revolution and the organizer and stimulator of all our people's victories. The success of the Korean revolution and the destiny of our people are totally dependent on our party. Only under the leadership of our party can our people reunify the divided fatherland, win the final victory in socialism and accomplish the historic cause of remodeling the entire society on the chuche idea.

Our party is the tested staff office of the Korean revolution and a great guide leading the chuche revolutionary cause. We cannot imagine the victorious advance and accomplishment of our revolutionary cause without strengthening and developing of our party and its wise leadership. Only when we ceaselessly promote the combat capability and guiding role of the party by permanently upholding our party can we ensure the accomplishment of the chuche revolutionary cause to its end. The report of the sixth party congress extensively elucidates the principle, method and tasks to strengthen and develop our party to be a permanent chuche revolutionary party and to constantly raise our party's combat capability and leadership.

The fact that the party's unitary ideological system has been more thoroughly established is one of the most fruitful successes in the struggle to implement the report of the sixth party congress. Firmly establishing the party's unitary ideological system is an important work that should be continued as long as the party exists and should be further strengthened as the revolution advances and develops.

As a result of deepening the work of establishing the unitary ideological system as the primary work of the party under our party's wise leadership, the entire party has been firmly united around the party Central Committee ideologically and with one will based on the chuche idea. The revolutionary traits of unconditionally accepting the policy, decisions and directives of the party and implementing them to the end have been established throughout the party. The revolutionary discipline of all the party organizations moving as one on orders and directives of the party center has been firmly established. The ideological unity and the revolutionary cohesion of the party ranks have been exceedingly strengthened and an orderly work system and revolutionary discipline that firmly guarantee the party's leadership in revolution and construction has been established. Thus, our party's might has been incomparably strengthened.

Through the struggle to accomplish the policy on the party building put forth by the sixth party congress, the militant function and role of the party organizations have also been extraordinarily raised, the party life of its members has been further strengthened and the party's work method has been improved in an epoch-making way.

Today our party has become an authoritative and dignified party that thoroughly embodies the leader's ideology and leadership in the entire party and the whole society, firmly defends the revolutionary achievements and traditions made by the leader and consummates the revolutionary cause of chuche. It has also become a militant party, full of ambitious spirit, that vigorously pushes ahead with the revolution and construction, surmounting any storms and hardships. Our party has been strengthened and developed into a powerful party that guarantees the bright future of revolution and the shining future of the fatherland. This is a proud success achieved in the struggle to accomplish the policy on the party building put forth by the sixth party congress.

In reality, the 2-year-long period since the historic report to the sixth party congress was made shows that, when we firmly adhere to the tasks put forth by the report, we can endlessly enhance the combat capabilities and the leading role of our party and can brilliantly consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered in the forests of Mt Paektu.

Today, our party and people are faced with the honorable revolutionary task of further strengthening and developing our party into an ever-victorious, revolutionary party and of vigorously accelerating the revolutionary cause of chuche by thoroughly accomplishing the report to the sixth party congress. Upholding our party's ideology and leadership is a firm guarantee of thoroughly accomplishing the report to the sixth party congress.

The struggle to fulfill the report to the sixth party congress -- the grand program for socialist and communist construction -- is being organized and led by our party today. Putting forth the work of accomplishing the report to the sixth party congress made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the most important duty in its work and activities, our party is energetically leading. Thus, upholding the party's leadership is a decisive condition for accomplishing the report to the sixth party congress.

All party members and workers should unconditionally and thoroughly accomplish the party's decisions and directives with a firm conviction that a solid guarantee to consummate our revolutionary cause lies in upholding the party's ideology and leadership.

By boldly waging the struggle to accomplish the report to the sixth party congress under the leadership of our party, all party members and workers should advance the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and the complete victory of socialism and achieve the ultimate victory of our revolution.

SEOUL RADIO REPORTS DEFECTON OF PRC PILOT TO ROK

SK190411 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] The Defense Ministry announced today that a pilot of the Chinese Communist air force landed at a certain base of our air force at 1434 on 16 October, after flying over the Western Sea in a MIG-19.

In the statement released today, spokesman of the Defense Ministry Pak Chong-sik revealed that the defector is a Chinese Communist air force pilot named Wu, 25 years old, and that he requested refuge in a third country as soon as he landed at the air force base. Spokesman Pak added that the pilot is under the protection of the relevant authorities and will be handled in accordance with the appropriate legal procedures when the investigation is completed.

Communist China began to produce MIG-19's, the type of plane piloted by Wu, in Shenyang district in 1961, and has manufactured more than 1,400 planes of this type, deploying them in actual wars. This airplane is called an F-6 or Shenyang fighter, as it is being produced in Shenyang district. The MIG-19 or F-6 can fly at a maximum speed of 1,450 kilometers per hour, climb 6,900 meters per minute and carry 250 kilograms of bombs. It is equipped with three (30-mm) machineguns and two Sidewinders.

Some nine pilots from hostile countries have defected to our country in seven incidents since 3d Lt (Yi Chong-son) of the North Korean Air Force defected to the South on 28 April 1950 piloting [word indistinct]. Of them, six pilots, involved in five incidents were from North Korea, and three pilots, involved in two incidents, were from Communist China.

ROK INVITES N. KOREA, PRC TO JOIN IN STUDY OF RELICS

SK180415 Seoul YONHAP in English 0413 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 18 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui said Monday the Korean Government is opening the China's Sung and Yuan Dynasty relics recovered from a sunken Chinese trade boat in waters off Shinan County to scholars of the world, including those from North Korea and mainland China. Yi said academic and cultural fields are the areas, transcending ideology and political system, that hold the most promise of exchange between countries.

Yi was speaking at the third Asian regional assembly of the International Council of Museums (ICOM) held in Seoul. Yi expressed the hope that the regional assembly would promote exchanges and cooperation among museums in the Asian countries.

Twenty-nine representatives from 16 countries are participating in the triennial regional meeting which will continue through Saturday.

ARMY SAID BEING PREPARED TO REPEL NIGHT INVASION

SK160256 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 16 (YONHAP) -- Defense Minister Yun Song-min said that the South Korean Armed Forces are being revamped as a precaution against a possible night invasion from North Korea.

Testifying before the National Assembly Defense Committee, Yun said the armed forces are redesigning strategy, military equipment and training to upgrade preparedness for night attack.

In response to questions from lawmakers, he said that China and the Soviet Union were not likely to support a North Korean invasion to communize the Korean Peninsula at this time. "If the U.S. military strength in the western Pacific region should weaken, we cannot rule out the possibility that North Korea might take military action against the South on the direction of the Soviet Union or by its own volition," Yun said.

To prepare for a protracted war, the government is seeking to conclude a memorandum of agreement (MOA) in accord with the United States, he said. He did not elaborate on the accord. The government, he added, plans to address the issue at the 15th Korea-U.S. annual security conference slated in Washington next year.

#### INDONESIAN PRESIDENT SUHARTO PAYS STATE VISIT

Arrival 16 Oct

SK160937 Seoul YONHAP in English 0920 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct 16 (YONHAP) -- Indonesian President Suharto was warmly received by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport Saturday afternoon as he arrived on a four-day state visit. The Indonesian leader was also greeted by some 300 well-wishers at the airport, including Korean Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop. In the evening, Suharto will pay a courtesy call on Chon at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion in Seoul.

The Indonesian president, the first ASEAN head of state to visit Korea since Chon's ASEAN trip last year, will hold summit talks with Chon Monday to discuss the strengthening of bilateral relations.

On Sunday, Suharto will visit the National Cemetery and factories of the Korea Heavy Industries Co. (KHIC) in Changwon Industrial Estate in South Kyongsang Province as well as attend a reception to be hosted by Indonesian Ambassador to Korea Raden Eddie Suprapto at the Indonesian Embassy in Seoul. Suharto will receive a courtesy call from Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop Monday morning and join leaders of four private economic organizations at a luncheon. Chon will host a state dinner for the Indonesian leader at Chongwadae also on Monday.

Suharto is accompanied by his wife and an 18-member official entourage, including Wijoyo Nitisastro, minister of state, coordinator for economic, financial and industrial affairs, Foreign Affairs Minister Mokhtar Kusumamatmaja and Minister of State/State Secretary Lt. Gen. Sudharmono. Suharto will leave Seoul Tuesday for Tokyo.

#### Visit to Changwon Factories

SK180202 Seoul YONHAP in English 0129 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Seoul, Oct 18 (YONHAP) -- Indonesian President and Mrs. Suharto visited factories of the Korea Heavy Ind. and Construction Co. (KHIC) in Changwon, South Kyongsang Province, Sunday.

The Indonesian first couple were received by KHIC President Pak Chung-ki and presented with a 20-minute slide show specially recorded in the Indonesian language at the KHIC's conference room. Afterward, Suharto saw KHIC's six factories spread out over 5,280,000 sq. meters of land, including one where power plant equipment such as turbines are produced. Suharto showed special interest in the 10,000-ton level up-to-date press and asked Pak for prices of heavy equipment including excavators. Suharto was accompanied by Korean foreign minister Yi Pom-sok.

Earlier in the day, the Suhartos visited the National Cemetery in Seoul and laid a wreath before the monument of the fallen soldier. The Indonesian president couple were accompanied by Foreign Affairs Minister Mokhtar Kusumamatmaja, Indonesian Ambassador to Korea Raden Eddie Suprapto, Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and Defense Minister Yun Song-min.

## Chon-Suharto Summit Talks

SK180838 Seoul YONHAP in English 0719 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Seoul, Oct 18 (YONHAP) -- Indonesian President Suharto and South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan agreed in Seoul Monday to expand long-term bilateral cooperation in natural resources and technical fields as well as promote mutual trade.

Suharto and Chon also exchanged views on international developments in northeast and Southeast Asia, including the Korean Peninsula, and shared the view that cooperation among developing countries be expanded during their two hour-twenty minute summit conference at Chongwadae, the Korean presidential mansion.

Chon's spokesman Hwang Sun-pil said the two leaders exchanged views on Chon's proposal for a summit meeting among the Pacific rim nations. Concrete points will be announced through a joint communique to be issued Tuesday prior to Suharto's departure here.

After the chief executive meeting, high ranking officials from the two countries joined their presidents. At the expanded summit, Suharto said he had reaffirmed that the spectrum of possible bilateral cooperation between Korea and Indonesia was very broad, and that the summit meeting with Chon had been "very fruitful".

Among the participants from Indonesia at the expanded summit meeting were Wijojo Nitisastro, minister of state/coordinate for economic, financial and industrial affairs; Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, minister of foreign affairs; Sudharmono S.H., minister of state/state secretary; Amb. Raden Eddie Suprapto; Secretary of the Cabinet Murdiono; and Brig Gen A. Satari, director for Asia and Pacific Affairs at the Indonesian Foreign Affairs Department.

Deputy Prime Minister-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, Korean Ambassador to Indonesia Han Wu-sok and Chon's Secretary General Ham Pyong-chun were among the Korean participants.

President and Mrs Suharto attended a luncheon hosted by leaders of the country's four major economic organizations -- the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), the Korean Traders Association (KTA) and the Korea Federation of Small Businesses (KFSB).

TEXTILE WORKERS ARRESTED FOR DEMONSTRATING

SK160207 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] Two women employees of the Won Pung Industrial Co. were arrested yesterday on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration as a protracted labor dispute at the textile-producing company continued to prevent the firm from operating normally for the 15th day. According to police, the two incited 250 employees of the company to stage a demonstration in front of the firm around 6 a.m. Wednesday. Of the 194 demonstrators who were taken in by police that day, 13 were referred to summary court and the rest were released.

Some members of the Urban Industrial Mission (UIM) at the Won Pung Industrial Co. have been calling for strikes among fellow workers since Sept 27 while demanding a quarterly pay increase of 66 percent plus an annual bonus of 400 percent.

A spokesman for the company said yesterday that only 350 of the total 983 workers employed by the company reported to work yesterday because some members of the evangelical mission incited their fellow workers to walk off from their workplace for the increase of monthly wages and restoration of some fellow workers fired in the wake of recent beating of a foreman by a UIM member. The spokesman said he feared that the company may go into bankruptcy unless proper measures are made to halt the dispute.

DUGERSUREN MEETS WITH CSSR'S HUSAK, CHNOUPEK

OW152052 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1723 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, October 15 (MONTSAME) -- Mangalyn Dugersuren, foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, arrived yesterday in Prague on an official and friendly visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic at the invitation of the foreign minister of the CSSR.

At the Prague airport H. Dugersuren was met by B. Chnoupek, foreign minister of the CSSR.

On the same day Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, received the Mongolian foreign minister. During the meeting, held in a cordial atmosphere Gustav Husak and Mangalyn Dugersuren highly assessed the successful development of the Mongolian-Czechoslovak relations in all spheres.

(?On) the urgent international problems the two sides ascertained the community of positions of the M.P.R. and the CSSR. They expressed full support to the new peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at curbing the arms race and consolidating disarmament.

Talks between M. Dugersuren, foreign minister of the M.P.R., and B. Chnoupek, foreign minister of the CSSR, were held. They discussed the questions relating to the present situation in the world and to the bilateral Mongolian-Czechoslovak co-operation.

The talks confirmed joint efforts of the M.P.R. and C.S.S.R aimed at the further development of lasting and reciprocally advantageous relations. In this field the two sides attach pratical importance to the strengthening of co-operation with the Soviet Union and the all-embracing co-operation among the socialist countries.

Ladislav Gerle, deputy chairman of the C.S.S.R. Government, received M. Dugersuren. The participants in the meeting discussed the urgent questions relating to the Mongolian-Czechoslovak co-operation and the prospects of its further development and (?expansion).

An exchange of opinions on important international problems took place. The representatives of the two countries pointed out the significance of an active struggle of the peoples for preserving and strengthening peace and detente and highly valued the new proposals of the Soviet Union aimed at the liquidation of hotbeds of tension the world over.

According to the CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY, Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of the C.S.S.R., arranged a supper in honour of Mangalyn Dugersuren, foreign minister of the M.P.R.

Addressing the dinner party B. Chnoupek pointed out the significance of the active foreign policy of the Mongolian People's Republic and supported its proposal to convene a convention on mutual non-aggression and (word indistinct] of forces [words indistinct] of the states of Asia and the Pacific.

In his reply M. Dugersuren highly assessed the assistance of Socialist Czechoslovakia to the Mongolian people in the strengthening of the material and technical base of socialism in the Mongolian People's Republic. The supper was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS CHEA SOTH ON ECONOMY

LD181928 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 17 Oct 82

[From "The Week" program: Report by Laslo Benda on talk with Kampuchea's Chea Soth; Chea Soth's comments in Cambodian with superimposed translation]

[Excerpt] I asked Chea Soth, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Political Bureau and Secretariat, vice chairman and minister of planning, whether it is possible in his view to carry out effective economic planning, bearing in mind Kampuchea's current standard of development.

[Begin recording] [Chea Soth] Look, in accordance with our possibilities at the time, we could only work out rough and provisional plans for the financial year 1979-80, that is to say, the first year of the Kampuchean People's Republic. However, over the past 2 years we have succeeded in preparing our new plan in outline, the first 5-year plan. Naturally, we are attempting to put this into practice by dividing it into 1-year phases. The central task of our plans is to concentrate our strength on the restoration of the economy. Here in Kampuchea we are building first and foremost and in a sensible way on the basis of developing agriculture, and it is our intention to supply the population with food as much as possible. This can only improve gradually, of course, step by step.

[Question] How do you view the possibility of Kampuchea being able to become self-sufficient in food?

[Answer] We are now making great efforts to help all our compatriots who have survived the genocide carried out by the Pol Pot regime to have a better life and also to supply them with adequate food. According to our calculations Kampuchea's population is now over 6 million and is growing fast. It is obvious that in a great number of fields we are still suffering from shortages. Our results are far from being completely satisfactory as yet. For this reason we will continue to have to ask for the aid of the fraternal socialist countries and international humanitarian organizations.

We are now concentrating our attention on sowing all the cultivable land. I must say that here in Kampuchea there is still much arable land lying fallow; we do not have enough draft animals and our seed supply is insufficient. All this contributes to the fact that our compatriots cannot as yet be satisfied with the food rations, since each inhabitant of Kampuchea receives 15 kilos of rice a month. [end recording]

HUN SEN DISCUSSES PRC THREAT, OTHER ISSUES

BK190743 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1454 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Oct (SPK) -- "China is the source of the threat to peace and stability and also the source of tension in Southeast Asia," Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, affirmed today.

During a lecture for cadres from various ministries at the Central Political School in Phnom Penh, Minister Hun Sen unmasked the perfidious maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists in Southeast Asia. He said: The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea does not threaten Thailand. In fact, it is China which demands that Thailand give shelter to the Pol Pot gang and supply it with arms and ammunition.

Regarding the PRK's position vis-a-vis the hostility of Thailand, Minister Hun Sen stressed: The people and government of the PRK always want to contribute to the establishment of peace in the region in particular and the establishment of good-neighbor relations with their neighbors in general.

Patience has its limits. If Thailand persists in undertaking provocative actions against Kampuchea, Kampuchea will exercise its right of self-defense to defend regional peace.

Minister Hun Sen dealt with the successes in all fields achieved by the Kampuchean people during the past more than 3 years and affirmed that all attempts aimed at "reversing the situation in Kampuchea" are bound to fail. The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea responds to the aspiration of the Kampuchean people, who had called on them to help them overturn the genocidal Pol Pot regime, and the partial withdrawal already made of these troops from Kampuchea is a sign of the good will of the PRK. Kampuchea will demand that all of these troops be withdrawn from Kampuchea when China agrees to sign a nonaggression treaty with the three Indochinese countries.

Minister Hun Sen stressed the injustice concerning the representation of Kampuchea at the United Nations and denounced U.S. imperialism, in collusion with Chinese expansionism, for distorting the realities in Kampuchea before the eyes of public opinion. Hun Sen voiced his categorical rejection of any resolution of Kampuchea voted by the United Nations without the participation of the PRK -- the sole authentic and legal representative of the Kampuchean people -- and considered such a resolution as null and void. It is an interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible, he said.

#### THAI BORDER ACTIVITIES 8-14 OCT REPORTED

BK190712 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0425 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Oct (SPK) -- According to military sources, between 8 and 14 October Thai L-19 aircraft four times penetrated 10 km deep into Kampuchean airspace over Samraong in Siem Reap Province and over the border junction area in Preah Vihear Province.

Thai boats and armed vessels, including a warship, entered Kampuchean territorial waters 286 times between 2 and 10 nautical miles from Koh Hong and Koh Tang Islands.

Fifty-five instances of shelling from Thailand against Kampuchean territory -- from 100-mm and 82-mm mortars -- were reported. Siem Reap and Battambang Provinces were hit 33 times, and Koh Kong Province was hit 13 times. Eight instances of shelling were directed against the border areas in Pursat Province, and one was directed against the border areas in Preah Vihear.

#### MEN CHHAN PRESIDES AT MEETING CONDEMNING CGDK

BK170656 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The fraternal Cham people held a meeting in a mosque at kilometer mark 7, Chrang Chamreh ward, to condemn the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The meeting was chaired by Comrade Men Chhan, acting secretary general of the Council of State and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council.

#### SIHANOUK MEETINGS WITH BUSH, ROMULO REPORTED

BK190304 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] On 8 October Samdech Nordom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, met with His Excellency George Bush, vice president of the United States, in Washington. The two leaders had cordial talks on the situation in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia. His excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, attended the talk.

Earlier, the samdech, president of Democratic Kampuchea, had talks on 6 October in New York with His Excellency George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state.

On 9 October the Samdech and Neak Mneang Monique Sihanouk hosted a reception in honor of His Excellency Romulo, minister of foreign affairs of the Philippines, and his wife. Members of other delegations from the ASEAN countries were also invited to attend the reception. All present at the reception were His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs; His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister; and other members of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation attending the UN General Assembly. The reception was held in a cordial and sincere atmosphere.

SIHANOUK MEETS WITH OFFICIALS AT UN SESSION

BKL170951 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president and heat of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the 37th UN General Assembly, met in New York on 4 October with His Excellency Anthony Street, foreign minister and head of the Australian delegation. They discussed the situation in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia. The conversation proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. Also present at the meeting was His Excellency Richard Arthur Woolcott, Australia's permanent representative to the United Nations.

On 6 October the Democratic Kampuchean president met and had an intimate conversation with His Excellency Huang Hua, member of the State Council, foreign minister and head of the PRC delegation to the 37th UN General Assembly. The prince and His Excellency Huang Hua discussed the situation in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia. His Excellency Ling Qing, PRC permanent representative to United Nations, was also present the meeting.

VODK: SRV USES TOXIC GAS IN KOMPONG SPEU 2 OCT

BKL160945 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] On 2 October the Vietnamese enemy sent an airplane to spray toxic chemicals over various villages and communes in Phnum Srck District of Kompong Speu Province, killing many inhabitants.

In the past 4 years of its war of aggression and genocide against Kampuchea, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy has used toxic chemicals as a major strategic weapon for massacring our Kampuchean people and exterminating the race.

Since they have suffered a total impasse in the military field and failed to crush our Kampuchean nation and race through military means, the Vietnamese aggressors have intensified the use of toxic chemicals as a weapon to kill our people in a more cruel and barbarous manner than ever before without heeding the strong condemnation by the whole world and all mankind.

Like those in other areas throughout the country, our people in Kompong Speu Province nurture great indignation at the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators for this extremely barbarous crime. Our people pledge to unite as one under the leadership of our Democratic Kampuchean Government and struggle more vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors until all of them are driven out of our Kampuchean territory, thus putting an end to all sorts of criminal acts, including the crime of using toxic chemicals to massacre our people and exterminate our race, of the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators.

FAO ANNIVERSARY, WORLD FOOD DAY MARKED

BK171419 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1000 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Excerpts] On the morning of 16 October, the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Agricultural Cooperatives held a ceremony to mark the 37th founding anniversary of the FAO and the second anniversary of the World Food Day. Attending were Inkong Mahavong, minister of agriculture, irrigation and agricultural cooperatives and chairman of the Committee for the World Food Day; Mr (Falcon), representative of the UNDP to Laos; Mr (Dunlop), FAO representative; ministers and deputy ministers; diplomats of the various fraternal socialist countries and neighboring countries; and many senior cadres.

On this occasion, Minister Inkong Mahavong addressed the ceremony. He said: [Begin recording] We gather here today to celebrate World Food Day. As we know well, shortages of food in the world are now a contagious disease seriously affecting the daily existence of the various developing countries and are a matter of concern for the leaders of each country. It is thus necessary to seek every possible way to resolve and eliminate this problem. To enable each country to more effectively solve the problem, the FAO adopted at its 20th session a resolution making 16 October as World Food Day and proposed that each FAO member country celebrate the first World Food Day in 1981. For this reason, today the LPDR Government, together with various nations throughout the world, is organizing this ceremony to mark World Food Day for the second time.

Respected and beloved personages and comrades, since the establishment of the LPDR on 2 December 1975, despite many difficulties caused by an economic depression, the bad vestiges of the old regime, sabotage schemes of the imperialists and the international reactionary forces and by constant natural disasters, we have surmounted all difficulties and achieved satisfactory successes in food production thanks to the LPRP's correct line and the efforts of the people of various tribes and thanks to the positive support and assistance of the various fraternal socialist countries, friendly progressive countries in the world, international organizations, the UNDP and the FAO.

To fulfill the line and carry out industrial development based on agriculture and forestry, the government has each year allocated 30 percent of its investment for building material and technical bases to achieve self-sufficiency in food supplies and steadily increase the sources of goods for export and accumulation intended to cope with any emergency requirement. This is in line with the resolution adopted at the FAO regional conference for Asia and the Pacific on 15 and 16 [month not specified].

Even though the restoration and development of forestry and agricultural production have just begun, we have succeeded in building many material and technical bases for agriculture. For example, we have built irrigation projects and engaged in intensive farming. The campaign to apply manure and clear grass from ricefields and build embankments has continued enthusiastically. The area of irrigated ricefields has increased almost twice, while the number of water pumps for agricultural purposes has increased fivefold. On the average, the area of ricefields has increased by 6 percent per year. Rice output increased from 700,000 tons in 1976 to 1.154 million ton in 1981. The number of cattle increased from 900,000 to 1.3 million during the same periods. There are now 31 agricultural and forestry settlements throughout the country. Agricultural experimental stations and research centers have been established and improved. The movement of setting up agricultural cooperatives has developed extensively. The project to build agricultural cooperatives in rice-growing areas has been basically completed in four northern provinces.

What is admirable is that we have trained ranks of scientific and technical and management cadres. We are taking full advantage of these cadres in the production movements in rural areas. All these important factors have created favorable conditions for the peasants of various tribes to gradually free themselves from poverty and shortages of food since 1980. This historic event involves not only the improvement of the living conditions of the Lao people of various tribes, but also constitutes an important contribution to the anti-poverty campaigns being launched by various nations throughout the world.

On this occasion, on behalf of the LPDR Government and in my own name, I would like to praise and hail the cadres, party members, combatants, state employees and people of all tribes for positively contributing to the rapid development of our agricultural production. I also express wholehearted gratitude to the various fraternal socialist countries, friendly countries, international organizations, the FAO and the UNDP for giving assistance to the LPDR in the fields of agriculture, forestry and irrigation. [applause] [end recording]

The ceremony marking World Food Day ended successfully.

COUNCIL RATIFIES FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH GDR

BK170348 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR held a meeting on 16 October. Following the meeting, it issued a resolution ratifying the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the LPDR and the GDR. The said treaty was signed in Berlin, capital of the GDR, on 22 September 1982 by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of ministers, for the Lao side; and Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council for the German side.

BRIEFS

LPRP DELEGATION TO BUDAPEST -- Vientiane, October 18 (KPL) -- a delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party led by deputy director of the party ideological school, Chaleun, on October 16 left here for Hungary. At the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party CC, the Lao delegation will attend the directors of ideological schools of socialist countries in Budapest scheduled to be held on October 19-22. [sentence as received] [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0931 GMT 18 Oct 82 BK]

SITTHI ON CGDK, EEC-ASEAN MINISTERIAL MEETING

BK180233 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Oct 82 p 3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Excerpt] ASEAN foreign ministers will bring up the sensitive problems of protectionism, import quotas and tariffs when they meet with European Economic Community foreign ministers in Bangkok on February 10-11, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila revealed yesterday. The EEC will also look into the needs of Thailand and the other ASEAN countries, and the discussions will cover global issues as well. "We also have to understand the EEC countries have recession and growth problems," he remarked. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi also said:

-- The naming of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as president of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government has made it possible for DK to get as many as 90 votes in the United Nations General Assembly this year, compared with 77 last year. At least 80 to 85 votes will be obtained on October 25-26.

-- Thailand will take up the matter of resettlement of Indochina refugees with the U.S. attorney-general when he visits here October 27-28. The exchange of prisoners and cooperation in the campaign against narcotics will also be discussed.

-- Dr Asa Sarasin, taking over as undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, is studying administrative systems in the United States and the United Kingdom to increase efficiency and effectiveness of the ministry. He will head a new team of top diplomatic talent to help the foreign minister plan and implement policies.

-- When Han Nianlong, adviser to the Chinese foreign minister, arrives on October 22 there will be important discussions on the general situation in Asia and Southeast Asia and Sino-Thai cooperation for peace and stability in the region.

The ASEAN-EEC conference was finally agreed to during ACM Sitthi's talks with EEC counterparts at the United Nations General Assembly in New York and various European capitals from which he has just returned. To prepare for the first major meeting of its kind between the two regional groups, a series of preparatory consultations will be held among various sectors, public and private, economic and political, at different levels, including director-general, both in Europe and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Previously, the ASEAN foreign ministers had met with the president or vice president of the European Community for the annual post-conference dialogue.

The agenda of the full-scale dialogue will include protectionism by the developed countries, quotas, tariffs, economic and political cooperation and other topics which will be raised as a result of the pre-conference sequence of discussions. Efforts in Europe will be coordinated through the Thai Embassy in Brussels, the EEC capital. Former Ambassador to the United Nations Pracha Khunakasem, now assigned to Geneva, will return late this month to head a Bureau of ASEAN Affairs raised by ACM Sitthi to higher status and greater importance. He will prepare with the ASEAN Standing Committee, chaired by the foreign minister himself, for the ASEAN-EEC foreign ministers meeting and the annual ASEAN ministerial meeting, followed by dialogue with the United States, the EEC, Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

On Democratic Kampuchea, the foreign minister reported that Prince Sihanouk had been able to win the votes of countries which had abstained previously and even to swing the votes of some countries which had previously voted against DK. The president of Guinea, which was pro-Heng Samrin last year, welcomed Prince Sihanouk and the result is that Guinea will either abstain or vote in favour of DK. Romania has pledged its vote for DK.

SPOKESMAN SAYS SRV REPORT ON U.S. AID 'INCORRECT'

BK151350 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The deputy director general of the Information Department, Saowanit Khongsiri, in his capacity as deputy spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, held a press conference at the Foreign Ministry this morning. Among topics announced was the forthcoming visit to Thailand by Princess Alexandra of Great Britain and her consort.

Vietnam's report concerning the statement made by the Thai foreign minister upon his return from the United States and European countries was incorrect. [see page K 1] Vietnam said the foreign minister announced an increase of \$12.3 million in credit from the United States and quoted the foreign minister as saying that the money would be used for joint military exercises between Thailand and the United States. The deputy spokesman pointed out that the Thai foreign minister did tell reporters about the increased credit of \$12.3 million to Thailand, but made no statement concerning the employment of the money or about the joint military exercises of the two countries. The deputy spokesman said the report was groundless and it was obviously an exaggeration by Vietnam.

POST: SRV FORCES KILL 3 THAI VILLAGERS IN LAOS

BK190155 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Nong Khai - Three Thai villagers were shot dead by Vietnamese soldiers when they went hunting for deer in Laos on Friday, it has been announced. A fourth member of the expedition escaped unhurt across the Mekong River. The dead men were identified as Mr Lang Rat-kot, 47, the owner of a chemist's shop; Mr Ma Sanai, 38, a tapioca farmer; and Mr Mai Pakheow, 45, also a tapioca farmer. All were from Ban Nong in Tambon Ban Muang of Sangkhom District. The survivor was Mr Daeng Thaisi, 37, a rice farmer from the same village.

The deputy governor of Nong Khai, Mr Uthai Munthawong, said that the body of Mr Lang had been found floating in the Mekong River about a kilometre south of Bang Nong yesterday morning. He had reported the incident to the Thai ambassador in Vientiane, he said.

Mr Daeng said the four men had crossed the Mekong River by boat to Ban Pak Klo Khao Lam in Laos on Friday at about 8 a.m. At about 6 p.m. they headed back toward the pier at Ban Pak Klo Khao Lam where their boat was moored. At the river bank, they were waylaid by 12 Vietnamese soldiers who opened fire with automatic rifles, Mr Daeng said.

NATION: HOUSE OF KAMPUCHEAN RESISTANCE SEARCHED

BK190507 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 13 Oct 82 p 6

[Excerpts] A two-storey house in Bangkoknoi which serves as a meeting centre for members of the Kampuchean resistance forces was searched yesterday by a team of policemen who suspected it of being an arms storing place. The house, No. 227/11 in Soi Amphawa, was later found to belong to Director of Operations of the Army Maj Gen Suchinda Kraprayun, according to informed police sources.

Police Director General Pol Gen Narong Mahanon described the search, during which nothing illegal was found, as a result of a "misunderstanding." But the sources said that police suspected the house of being used to store war weapons. They said the policemen who went into the house found a group of six Kampuchean who were later identified as members of the Kampuchean resistance forces. They told the policemen that they rented the house from Maj Gen Suchinda to coordinate their work with other nationalist groups.

Anti-Vietnamese propaganda documents and books in French were also found inside the house. The sources said that the police later reported the incident to Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlangek, who was quoted as telling Pol Gen Narong that the house had been rented to the nationalist group for two years and it was a policy of the government to support the resistance forces.

#### NATION DISCUSSES ARMY RESHUFFLE OF COLONELS

BK090917 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 9 Oct 82 p 13

[Article: "Military Reshuffle Order: A Path Towards 'Unity'...?"]

[Excerpts] No sooner had Gen Athit Kamlangek taken the reins of the army when he signed a reshuffle order obviously to consolidate his power base. And if Class 5 and Class 8 could be called his supporters, then they were rewarded with some enviable promotions.

The reshuffle order, which went into force on October 2, also served to further purge former members of the ousted "Young Turk" military grouping whose leadership has been uprooted following 5 attempts to seize power in the April 1-3 abortive coup, last year.

The "purge" was particularly conspicuous at the Lopburi-based artillery centre and the Lopburi Military District with four senior officers moved to inactive posts. The purge there could be linked to the investigations into the reported misuse of authority by certain soldiers and the reported assassination attempt on the life of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon during his visit to the province in July. But then an informed source admitted that it was also designed to eradicate the influence of the Young Turk grouping left in the Lopburi-based garrisons. "For one thing, it was a blanket purge," the source added.

The anti-aircraft artillery division, its two regiments and the First Artillery Regiment of the First Division were also targets of the sweeping purge. At least four military officers there were adversely affected because of their ties -- real or imaginary, past or present -- with the Young Turk grouping mainly comprising members from Class 7 of the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy.

But it is more likely that most of the unlucky officers affected in the shake-up were probably victims of "power play" in the prestigious military establishment. They were outranked, transferred to less important posts, and in certain cases even demoted just because they happened to be in the way of members of Class 5 and Class 8.

Judging from the latest reshuffle in which certain changes were only stepping stones for some military officers to rise further, it is predictable that more reshuffles along the same line would follow. In a way, the reshuffle testified to the fact that the army is moving towards the direction that former military strongmen -- Air Marshal [title as published] Sarit Thanarat, Air Marshal Thanom Kittikhachon, and Air Marshal Praphat Charusathian, to name a few -- have been through: a path toward "unity," to put it mildly. As a senior military officer put it, "the army is now no doubt united. It has to be so as soldiers must abide by orders and discipline. But then satisfaction is entirely a different matter."

Naturally, those who have fallen or are going to fall prey to the power play in the army must keep their bitter sentiments inside simply because they are soldiers. Some of them might accept their destiny with resignation, but others won't.

Ironically, because of discipline and strict lines of command which compel dissident soldiers to hide their opposition, the situation might appear calm in the short run, but what about in the long run, when the dissension reaches a boiling point?

#### 'MASS' DEFECTIONS CAUSE DISSOLUTION OF NEW PARTY

BK110232 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Laotian-backed Phak Mai (New Party) was dissolved last month because mass defections left it with only three members, well-informed sources told the BANGKOK POST last night.

According to the sources, the three members are former Ubon Ratchathani MP's Bunyen Wothong, Wichai Saewamat and Wichai Minkaeo, former Central Committee member of the defunct Union for Rights and Freedom of Teachers. Bunyen, who was Phak Mai chairman, formerly belonged to the defunct Democratic Front, while Wichai Saewamat was a member of the now defunct Socialist Party of Thailand.

The Phak Mai was set up three years ago by a group of defectors from the Communist Party of Thailand. The New Party was supported by Laos, but found it difficult to recruit members because its headquarters was located in Vientiane. The sources said many Thai people had doubts whether the party was fighting to improve conditions in Thailand or in Laos. The party's headquarters was reportedly called the 75th office and it was based five kilometres from That Louang Province [as published] in Laos. About 100 members worked in the headquarters, but most of them have now defected.

The sources said that the party had totally failed in its propaganda war, and "local people are not sure of the party's standpoint." Furthermore, the Vietnamese reduction in arms and food supplies has exacerbated the party's situation, the sources said. The party recently gave up its policy of armed struggle despite the fact that it had initially vowed to win a "war of liberation" through armed struggle and political means by concentrating on urban, lowland and jungle operations.

The sources said that many students and politicians who joined the CPT after the student uprising on October 6, 1976, joined the Phak Mai, but defected soon afterwards. Among the major defectors were Thongrak Phiangket, secretary-general of the party; Thoetphum Chaidi, a former labour leader; and student leader Bunsong Chalethon.

According to the sources, the Phak Mai was formed in the middle of 1979 amid the conflict between China and Vietnam. Many students activists, leftist politicians and communist sympathisers who live in Udom Chai Province in northern Laos were expelled from Laos and joined the CPT. Later, many communist insurgents surrendered to the Thai Government because of ideology conflicts within the CPT. Some crossed the Mekong River to Laos and set up the Thai Revolutionary People's Movement, which later became the Phak Mai.

Bunyen Wothong, chairman of the Phak Mai and former deputy chairman of the committee for Coordinating Patriotic and Democratic Forces (CCPDF), was just a puppet chairman because he was simultaneously backed by two key Laotian communist members -- Thao Khamban and Thao Khamman -- and a former member of the CPT, Ong Khoan, who is Vietnamese, the sources said.

The sources said that the Phak Mai originally expected to recruit about 1,000 members, but fell well short of this figure. The Phak Mai was set up with the initial aim of eliminating the CPT and creating a military and political training centre in Savannakhet. The party was reported to have sent members to infiltrate the CPT in Loei, Nakhon Phanom and Ubon Ratchathani. There were also reports of clashes between the CPT and the Phak Mai in 1980.

#### POWERFUL BOMB EXPLODES IN SURAT THANI PROVINCE

BK180157 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Surat Thani -- A powerful home-made bomb, hidden under a Toyota sedan, exploded at the parking lot of a hotel in this southern province yesterday morning, injuring three people and damaging about 10 other vehicles parked nearby. The impact of the bomb, believed to be composed of at least 10 pounds of dynamite, also shattered several windows of the Siam Thani Hotel.

Deputy Interior Minister Banyat Banthatthan, who was on an inspection tour of Surat Thani over the weekend, also rushed to the scene and said police speculate that personal conflicts were behind the explosion. The deputy minister said security in the province had been stepped up with the cooperation of combined civilian-police-military forces since the explosion which completely damaged the provincial hall early this year. A meeting of senior provincial officials was held in the province last Friday during which they agreed to set up more checkpoints on roads entering the province, Banyat said.

NHAN DAN CRITICIZES U.S.-JAPAN PACIFIC EXERCISES

OW180851 Hanoi VNA in English 0804 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 18 -- "The joint electronic warfare exercise between the United States and Japan over the Pacific west of Kyushu, next to the Soviet border, is a brazen provocation and a menace to peace and stability in northeast Asia", notes NHAN DAN in an commentary today.

"This event", the paper says, "takes place almost three weeks after Tokyo agreed with the Pentagon on the deployment of at least 40 U.S. F-16 fighter bombers at the U.S. Misawa air base in northern Japan, not far from Soviet territory".

It goes on: "Northeast Asia and Western Europe are two major points where the United States concentrates its largest military forces, and two strategic bridgeheads close to the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community. This reflects the Pentagon's strategic concept on the deployment of its military forces at various outposts to strike at the Soviet Union simultaneously at different battlefields..."

"While eagerly carrying out the U.S. strategic plan, Tokyo also wants to further its selfish plan of building up its military force and using it as a lever for economic expansion..."

"Meanwhile, the Reagan administration is also trying to turn South Korea into an 'anti-communist fortress', and continuing to supply weapons to Taiwan..."

"The bilateral and multilateral military alliances among the United States, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan, and the U.S. plot to form the Washington-Tokyo-Beijing axis are seriously threatening peace and security in northeast Asia and in Asia as a whole.

"However, these alliances have not worked smoothly, because they contain many contradictions and face strong opposition".

"In face of the dangerous collusion of the U.S. imperialists with other reactionary forces, the people in northeast Asia and the rest of Asia are maintaining high vigilance and struggling to defend peace, against the danger of war," NHAN DAN says in conclusion.

U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO THAILAND SCORED

BK140244 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The Reagan administration will spend another \$12.3 million in military aid to Thailand. This brings to nearly \$80 million the total U.S. military aid to Thailand in 1982. The decision on U.S. military aid was announced by Thai Foreign Minister Sithi Sawetsila on Monday after his return from New York. The Thai foreign minister also said the United States has agreed to train Thai military personnel and to carry out the joint U.S.-Thai military exercises.

It's believed that Washington's increased arms supplies to Thailand to modernize its army will only aggravate tension in Southeast Asia.

USSR OFFICIAL DENIES SRV WORKERS AT PIPELINE SITE

OW151559 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 15 -- "No Vietnamese worker is working at the construction site of the natural gas pipeline in the Soviet Union leading to Western Europe as claimed by Western media", said V.G. Lomonosov in an interview with the Soviet news agency A.P.N.

Lomonosov, chairman of the State Committee of the U.S.S.R. for Labour and Social Questions, recalled that the agreement on labour cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Soviet Union was signed on February 2, 1981. This is a new development of the two countries' cooperation over the past 30 years aimed at training cadres and workers for Vietnam's national economy. In the initial years, Soviet assistance consisted chiefly in the training of cadres of higher education.

Today, this also includes the training of skilled workers for different branches. V.G. Lomonosov continued: Vietnam, with Soviet technical and economic assistance, has so far built more than 200 factories. Nearly 100 others are under construction. In a word, with assistance from the Soviet Union and other countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the socialist industrialization in Vietnam is forging ahead victoriously. Of course, at this stage, the large-scale training of a highly qualified personnel is indispensable.

Such a system of vocational training is also being set up in Vietnam, but it is still weak both materially and technically. That's why the Vietnamese Government has asked the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to help train young Vietnamese right at the factories of these countries. As a result, agreements on labour cooperation have been signed between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and the German Democratic Republic providing for the acceptance of Vietnamese trainees to various establishments of these countries.

The Vietnamese trainees in the Soviet Union enjoy all the rights and interests stipulated in Soviet laws, including the right to equal payment and social insurance, Lomonosov stressed, adding:

"Contrary to allegations by Western media, the Vietnamese workers in the Soviet Union have been all assigned to regions where the climate is similar to that in Vietnam, chiefly in the southern part of the U.S.S.R., such as Krasnodar, Astrakhan, Volgograd, Donetsk, and Dzhumbul. None of them is working at the construction sites of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipes".

#### COMMUNIQUE ISSUED WITH UNHCR ON GENEVA TALKS

OW130833 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 13 -- At the invitation of the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, a delegation of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam made a visit from October 6 to 10, 1982, to Geneva to exchange views on matters of common interest, particularly the implementation of the memorandum of agreement concluded on May 30, 1979, between the U.N.H.C.R. and the Government of the S.R.V. on the program for legal departures from Vietnam.

A H.C.R.-Vietnam joint communique published on this occasion says: "The Vietnamese delegation led by Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Ha Van Lau paid a visit to the high commissioner, Mr. Paul Hartling, and held talks with a delegation of the H.C.R. led by the deputy high commissioner, Mr. William R. Smyser..."

"The two parties appreciated the results obtained over the past 12 months, from October 1981 to the end of September 1982, in the implementation of the said program and noted with joy that the regularly organised legal departures have attained an average of 1,000 persons each month. The two parties welcomed the good cooperation between the countries concerned..."

"The Vietnamese party reaffirmed the humanitarian policy of its government of allowing legal departures and called on the H.C.R. and the interested countries to give a favourable follow-up to the list of persons already given exit visas by the Vietnamese Government in order to help surmount the difficulties met by the Vietnamese party.

"The two parties also agreed that as far as it is possible, it is necessary to step up the resettlement of Kampuchean from Vietnam in conformity with their wish and that the H.C.R., Vietnam and other countries should continue to give them aid and assistance until a lasting solution is found".

#### HO CHI MINH CITY DELEGATION VISITS FRANCE

OW190803 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 19 -- A delegation of Ho Chi Minh City led by Mai Chi Tho, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the city people's committee, recently visited France.

It was cordially received by Maxime Gremetz, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, and head of its Commission for External Relations, and Raymond Jeanne, member of the PCF C.C., head of its Financial and Economic Commission. The two sides exchanged views on measures to promote the friendship and cooperation between the two parties. The delegation also met with representatives of the France-Vietnam Friendship Association, the Vietnamese residents' union in France, and business circles that have trade relations with Ho Chi Minh City.

#### KAMPUCHEAN ARMY DELEGATION VISITS 4-17 OCT

OW190823 Hanoi VNA in English 0810 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 18 -- A delegation of the General Political Department of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army paid a friendship visit to Vietnam from October 4-17. It was led by On Sum, acting head of the Department for Propaganda and Training under the General Political Department of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army.

They were received by Major General Nguyen Nam Khanh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and deputy head of the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army. They conferred with Colonel Luu Vu Suy, head of the Department for Propaganda and Training of the V.P.A. General Political Department, and other officers of the department.

#### CONFERENCE ON VOCATIONAL TRAINING CONCLUDES

OW090209 Hanoi VNA in English 1753 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 8 -- The conference on cooperation in vocational training among socialist countries closed in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday after three days' sitting. Twenty-nine reports and speeches were presented at the conference by delegates of the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Vietnam. They centered on the urgent tasks to improve vocational training in the period of socialist and communist building, to improve the quality of the vocational schools and to improve the training of teachers for these schools. The conference also heard reports on the results of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in vocational training.

The delegations were guests at a reception offered by the party and people's committees of Ho Chi Minh City.

#### Delegates Meet To Huu

OW112111 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Oct 11 -- To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here this morning the delegates to the conference on cooperation in vocational training among socialist countries.

Vice Chairman To Huu conveyed warm greetings from Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong to the foreign delegates. He praised the success of the conference which, he said, was a vivid expression of the solidarity and friendship and a new development in the cooperation in vocational training between the socialist countries on the principles of proletarian internationalism.

To Huu thanked the parties, the governments and the peoples of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries for having helped Vietnam train tens of thousands of workers and thousands of teachers of vocational schools and build and expand the network of vocational schools. He said he believed that with this great, effective assistance the Vietnamese vocational training service would make further progress, thus making an active contribution to the implementation of the resolutions of the C.P.V.'s Fifth Congress.

Speaking at the reception, A.N. Osipov, vice president of the U.S.S.R. Committee for Vocational Training and head of the Soviet delegation, and other head delegates reiterated their countries' readiness to continue helping Vietnam in socialist construction.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

Minutes of Meeting Signed

OW131618 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 13 -- The minutes of the 10th conference on vocational training among socialist countries held recently in Ho Chi Minh City were signed here today. Signatories to the minutes were the head delegates of the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Vietnam.

Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap attended the signing ceremony.

This evening, Hong Long, director general of the Vietnamese General Department of Job Training, gave a reception in honour of the delegates.

Delegates Depart

OW141848 Hanoi VNA in English 1630 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 14 -- The delegations of the socialist countries to the international conference on vocational education held in Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi from October 6 to 13 left here for home today.

They were seen off by Hong Long, general director of vocational training; Vo Thuan Nho, deputy head of the Commission for Science and Education of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; and others.

HO CHI MINH CITY PARTY MEETING DISCUSSES TASKS

BK081703 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City party organization executive committee met in September to study the resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress and to discuss measures to carry out the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution on tasks of the city.

Members of the city party committee carefully reviewed tasks concerning the struggle between the two paths -- socialism and capitalism -- during the initial stage of the transitional period of the city which have a significant bearing on the economic, political, cultural, scientific, technical and defense domains, as has been affirmed by the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau.

The city party organization executive committee welcomed ideas of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, which pointed out the city's shortcomings in many aspects, especially the lack of development in its equipment capacity and its role as an industrial center for the provinces in the Mekong River Delta; its negligence concerning proletarian dictatorship on the distribution and circulation front -- an urgent problem of the city; and the fact that the city has not profoundly and consistently carried out political education for party members in order to help enhance their fighting impetus and their revolutionary vigilant spirit to contribute to building a strong party organization.

After the meeting, Nguyen Van Linh, member of the VCP Central Committee and secretary of the city party committee, reported directly to the city people's council on the content of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau guidance and tasks of the city party organization.

#### VO NGUYEN GIAP SPEAKS AT HANOI YOUTH MEETING

OW180327 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] A Voice of Vietnam correspondent's report says that the Hanoi municipal chapter of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union held a meeting this morning, at the capital's cultural center for teenagers, with youths who have made many contributions in the creative labor movement of the capital's youths.

Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the meeting. At the meeting many youths, working in the economic, cultural and social fields, expressed their views, citing a number of their achievements in the creative labor movement, in their intensive scientific-technical work, and in practice of thrift.

Addressing the youths, Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap suggested a number of issues that the capital's youths and youth union chapter should devotedly carry out. He particularly stressed that the youths of the capital should resolve the issues of producing food and export and consumer goods in the coming period. He said that, in order to satisfactorily resolve these issues, the youths of the capital must truly take the lead in productive labor, must work creatively and confidently, and must clearly realize their responsibilities in all types of work.

#### BRIEFS

VIENTIANE SERUM FACTORY -- The Vientiane city public health service held a ceremony at the Setthathilat Hospital on the afternoon of 12 October to inaugurate the second serum factory built with Vietnamese assistance. Lao Deputy Public Health Minister Vannalet Latsapho and Vietnamese Ambassador to Laos Nguyen Xuan attended. To date, Laos has built four serum factories which are producing large quantities of serum annually. According to an agreement on cooperation in public health between Vietnam and Laos, in the coming years the Vietnamese public health service will help Laos build three more serum factories in Champassak, Luang Prabang and Oudomsai Provinces. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Oct 82 BK]

OUTGOING ENVOY TO SYRIA -- At a reception for Vu Thanh, the outgoing ambassador of our country to the Syrian Arab Republic, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad praised us for our anti-imperialist struggle. He said: The Vietnamese people have made great sacrifices not only for their independence and freedom, but also for other nations in the world. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Oct 82 BK]

AUSTRALIASURVEILLANCE BOOSTED IN INDIAN OCEAN, S. PACIFIC

BK110941 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Street says Australia has boosted its surveillance of the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific following an increase in Soviet activities in the region. In an interview published in an American magazine, Street said Australia had greatly increased its surveillance flights by P-3 Orion aircraft in the Indian Ocean.

He said it had also deployed naval vessels in the northwest Indian Ocean. Street said that about 18 months ago the Soviet Union had begun offering south Pacific island nations research facilities, fisheries, resources research and hydrographic and scientific surveys.

The minister said Australia, New Zealand and the United States had offered a scientific and survey program of their own to South Pacific states, but he did not expect this to be the end of Soviet interest in the area.

Street said Australia, as the largest country in the region, must assume a fair share of responsibility for the defense of the South Pacific.

FRASER ADDRESSES NATION ON TRADE, AID

BK171250 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The prime minister has renewed his call for reduced world trade protectionism. In a national broadcast, Fraser said there was an urgent need for all countries to act together to reduce obstacles to trade. He said developing countries would be major beneficiaries if this occurred.

Fraser said Australians sometimes became preoccupied with what they saw as significant domestic problems and it was easy to overlook the fact that there were hundreds of millions of very poor people in the world.

He said that this year Australia would spend almost \$740 million on aid to developing countries; that's slightly less in American dollars. Australia would also provide about 450,000 tons of food to needy countries. But Fraser said there was still a need for a much greater commitment to tackle the trade problems faced by developing countries by all countries acting together. He said greater access to world markets was by far the best way of helping developing countries become less dependent on official aid.

BRIEFS

BOEINGS FOR AIR FORCE -- The Australian Air Force is to buy two Boeing 707 aircraft to provide inflight refueling for its strike and fighter aircraft. Defense Minister Sinclair says the two 707 aircraft will cost \$7.5 million, but the conversion to provide inflight refueling for the air force's F-111 and F/A-18 tactical aircraft will cost more. The Australian dollar is worth about the same as the American dollar. Sinclair says refueling in flight will extend the range of the strike and fighter aircraft and allow them to carry heavier weapons. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Oct 82 BK]

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR HAILS COMMONWEALTH MEETING RESULTS

BK181423 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says he regards India's recognition of Democratic Kampuchea as Malaysia's major achievement at the Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting - Chogrm -- which ended in Fiji today.

He said as far as he is concerned Malaysia has got what it wants on the issue of Kampuchea. He was commenting on the communique issued, in which all the 17 leaders of the Asia-Pacific recognize the formation of a Democratic Kampuchea.

The prime minister made it clear the fact that India acknowledged the developments in Kampuchea, including the formation of Democratic Kampuchea, was a major testimony that it recognized the formation of the government. He conceded that Malaysia's efforts to shore up support from the Indian Government had early met with some opposition, but he said the debate was not acrimonious, just sensible. The important thing is that India had accepted the fact that the government does exist. The prime minister was speaking to Malaysian reporters.

PRIME MINISTER MAHATHIR POSTPONES JAPAN VISIT

BK161222 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, now in Fiji attending the third Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting, has postponed his scheduled visit to Japan. The acting foreign minister, Encik Mohamed Adib Adam, said today the prime minister decided to postpone the trip because he did not want to cause any inconvenience to the Japanese Government. A new date will be fixed by the two governments later.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir was originally scheduled to leave Kuala Lumpur on the 24th of this month for a week-long official visit, during which he was to hold talks with his Japanese counterpart, Mr. Zenko Suzuki.

ROMANIAN TRADE MINISTER DISCLOSES CEAUCESCU VISIT

BK151527 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania will visit Malaysia next month. This was disclosed today by the visiting chief secretary of state for foreign trade, Mr. Ion Nicolae, when he called on Minister of Housing and Local Government Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan.

The Romanian minister and his delegation discussed several issues relating to the housing and construction industry with Datuk Neo. Datuk Neo points out that Malaysia is looking into the possibility of cooperation with Romania in the housing industry.

Housing specialists from Romania will call on the director of housing tomorrow. Mr. Nicolae is on a 6-day visit to Malaysia.

SINGAPORELEE KUAN YEW ON FIJI COMMONWEALTH COMMUNIQUE

BK181500 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Commonwealth heads of government in the Asia and Pacific region have expressed great concern at the persistence of foreign military intervention and interference

in Kampuchea, which has increased tension and instability in Southeast Asia. They stressed that if the situation remained unresolved, it would only invite greater involvement by major powers in the affairs of the region. They said it was imperative for a comprehensive political solution to be found to the Kampuchean question based on a total withdrawal of all foreign forces from the country and the restoration of its independence, sovereignty and neutrality so as to enable the people to determine their future free from outside interference.

The heads of government said this in a communique issued after their meeting in Fiji. Among other things, the communique also called for the Indian Ocean and South Pacific to be turned into nuclear-free zones, safe from big-power rivalry. The Commonwealth leaders noted with alarm the increasing military buildup of the great powers in the areas and called for a conference aimed at reducing tension.

In a statement on the communique, Mr Lee Kuan Yew said that in noting the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the delegates also had to note that Vietnam had announced a partial withdrawal of its forces from Kampuchea. They were never asked to note that there was a partial withdrawal which had not taken place.

The prime minister said that was the horse trading necessary to achieve unanimity. Delegates had to balance the fact of a Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea now seated in the United Nations with the fiction of a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.

The prime minister added that the mention of Vietnam in the communique meant that the delegates understood that Vietnamese forces were in illegal occupation of Kampuchea and that they ought to be withdrawn. That, he said, was progress and a step nearer the truth.

On what it would mean for the New Delhi nonaligned summit next March, Mr Lee said it binds all the members who are present in Fiji to the implication of the statement that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is acknowledged and that the Vietnamese ought to keep on consulting with the governments of the region to reach withdrawal.

In closing the Commonwealth meeting, Fiji's prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, said that Mr Lee in analyzing what at times appeared to be complicated matters, used clear and simple words.

Those from the south Pacific appreciated his intervention during the discussion. Ratu Mara also said most of the Pacific countries envied Singapore's achievements.

Mr Lee has left Suva for Nandi after attending the meeting. The prime minister is on his way to Brisbane for talks with the Queensland premier, Mr Bjelke-Petersen.

CONCERN OVER USSR EXPANSION IN ASIA DISCUSSED

HK110430 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 11 Oct 82 p 11

[By staff correspondent: "Soviets Give Manila Cause for Concern"]

[Text] The Philippine Government is increasingly concerned about expanding Soviet influence in Southeast Asia and Soviet assistance for communists within the Philippines.

The growing Philippine unease was reported by a spokesman for Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, Mr Adrian Cristobal, when he passed through Hong Kong last week after accompanying the president on his recent official visit to the United States. The visit, Mr Cristobal said, was a success.

One of President Marcos' chief concerns on the visit had been the U.S. strategy in Southeast Asia, and he had convinced President Ronald Reagan to recognize America's present security considerations in the region. This was one of the main factors in the discussions over Clark and Subic, the two American military bases in the Philippines, Mr Cristobal said. In 1979 Washington agreed to give the Philippines compensation of U.S. \$500 million (about HK\$3.2 billion) in return for the continued use of the bases. The Philippines is contemplating a figure of U.S. \$1.5 billion (about HK\$9.6 billion) as a starting point for the period 1984-89, according to ASIAWEEK Magazine.

Mr Cristobal noted the expansion of facilities at Camranh Bay, a former American base in South Vietnam now used by the Soviet fleet. He also spoke of increasing Soviet activities in the region and stressed that a strong American presence in the region was necessary to counter Soviet influence.

Speaking of domestic unrest, Mr Cristobal said the Moslem separatist problem was now largely contained and that the New People's Army (NPA), the armed wing of the Communist Party in the country, was also far less effective. This, the presidential spokesman maintained, was in large measure the result of the imposition of martial law, without which the separatists could have succeeded.

The Philippines also acknowledged that China had withdrawn assistance for the NPA, Mr Cristobal said, but he noted that the Soviet Union might now be assisting them. The Philippine authorities, he said, had lately seized Soviet-made arms from the NPA. And the international weekly magazine, TIME, disclosed in a recent article that the Soviet Union was behind the training of NPA members. The Manila government does not have any firm evidence to verify this statement, but President Marcos has already ordered an investigation into the possibility, Mr Cristobal said.

Speaking on domestic issues, Mr Cristobal dismissed the opposition as a group of familiar old faces who have opposed the present government since martial law was declared in 1972. However, the presidential spokesman said, the opposition now had a new element in it as certain members of the Catholic Church had recently joined it. Mr Cristobal recalled the pope's visit last year when the pontif spoke of "the dignity of man" and also enjoined the clerics not to engage in political affairs.

Some priests, however, had taken up the first issue but had ignored the pope's directive not to dabble in politics.

On the human rights issue, Mr Cristobal also disputed the accuracy of the Amnesty International report which accused the Marcos government of violations. He repeated President Marcos' denial that there had been any violations of human rights, though there had been some cases of abuses by members of the military forces.

On the country's financial situation, Mr Cristobal insisted that the Philippine economy was sound and that the country welcomed foreign investment. He pointed out that conditions for investment in the Philippines were far better than in other countries. The labor force is predominantly English-speaking and highly literate and there is an abundance of management skill.

PROSPECTS FOR TRADE WITH SOVIET UNION SEEN

HK181518 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Oct 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Trade With USSR"]

[Text] One of the good things that flowed from the visit of Mayor Vladimir Promyslov of Moscow was the prospect of bigger trade between the two countries.

Mayor Promyslov gave information on what Philippine products the Soviet Union can buy in greater quantities. He also gave the information that some Philippine products were being bought by the USSR through third countries or "middlemen." His visit has given substance to our program of market diversification.

MARCOS COMMENTS ON PROPOSED PACIFIC AREA SUMMIT

HK180040 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday the Philippines will consult with other ASEAN member countries on the proposal of South Korea to hold a summit of all Pacific area countries. The proposed summit will be discussed during President Suharto's visit to Seoul. President Marcos said consultations are necessary, since some ASEAN countries may not favor the idea. The other ASEAN countries apart from the Philippines and Indonesia are Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore.

MARCOS REPLIES TO OPPOSITION CALL TO CUT TERM

HK170016 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] President Marcos declared yesterday that he is ready to cut his term of office if the Batasang Pambansa so desires and provided the opposition groups participate in the proposed synchronized elections in 1984. In an interview with newsmen following his keynote address at the [word indistinct] celebration in Los Banos, Laguna, the president welcomed any move for the development of the country. On the opposition call for the president to cut his term, the chief executive said he would like to leave that completely to the Batasang Pambansa. He added, however, that this is something which never came up in the caucuses of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, and therefore he has no reference point whatsoever. The president wants to know what the opposition offer is in return, and whether they are going to participate in the elections. He suggested that the matter be studied thoroughly.

ASSEMBLYMEN PROPOSE CUTTING TERMS OF OFFICE

HK181530 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Oct 82 pp 1, 17

[By C. Valmoria, Jr.]

[Excerpt] A consensus developed yesterday among a bipartisan group of assemblymen to cut their term of office by one year and hold the regular election for Batasan members and for president in 1983 instead of 1984 to effect synchronization of elections every three years. This means that instead of reducing or extending the terms of local officials, the local elections will go on as scheduled in 1986.

The proposal followed the announcement of President Marcos that he was willing to cut his term, if the Batasang Pambansa so desires, and provided the opposition groups participate in the proposed synchronized elections in 1984.

Since the president was elected only last year for a six-year term which began June 30, 1981, and will end June 30, 1987, in accordance with the Constitution, cutting his term may require a constitutional amendment, the assemblymen said. Otherwise, if the Constitution is not amended and the president resigns to run for another election, he may only assume the unexpired portion of the six-year term for which he was elected in 1981, they said.

If the Constitution is to be amended for this purpose, the constitutional provision to hold the regular elections for Batasan members on the second Monday of May 1984, might as well be amended also so that the elections will be held in May 1983, they added.

Meanwhile, the urgent political reforms sought to be instituted by the Batasan to improve the country's political system will depend largely on the views of the public during the hearings to be conducted in 12 major cities starting Saturday in Baguio City, according to Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez, chairman of the Committee on Revision of Laws, Codes, and Constitutional Amendments, which will conduct the hearings. Perez said that after Baguio City, the committee will conduct hearings in Davao City, Cebu City and Metro Manila during weekends.

#### MARCOS DISCUSSES CONTINUED SUBVERSIVE ATTEMPTS

HK180037 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday there is a possible connection that apprehended dissident leaders might still be directing the operations of subversive groups. When asked about reports that Jaime Bernal, a [words indistinct] of subversive leader Horacio "Boy" Morales, was killed last Wednesday in Bulacan by a New People's Army liquidation squad, he said Bernal had manifested his desire to testify for the government against Morales. Asked what the killing of Bernal indicated, the president said it would have to be left to the assessment of military authorities, specially the intelligence units. But the connection is always there, that the people who have been apprehended are still running things in the subversive groups. He noted that the killing of Bernal would not weaken the government case against Morales, identified as leader of the underground National Democratic Front.

#### GENERAL RAMOS COMMENTS ON MILITARY'S LOYALTY

HK180549 Manila Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Chief Lt Gen Fidel Ramos has assured that there will be no military takeover of the government. General Ramos made the assurance in Cebu City over the weekend in a dialogue with mediamen and local community leaders. The dialogue was held at the INP training center. (June Francisco) has that story:

[Begin recording]: The PC chief told local leaders that the military is loyal to the Constitution and has always obeyed duly promulgated laws. He said there has been no tradition of military rule or coup d'etat in the Philippines, unlike in other countries. [end recording]

#### NUR MISUARI REPORTED NO LONGER MNLF CHAIRMAN

HK151430 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Oct 82 pp 1, 15

[By Sid M. Roman]

[Text] The third session of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in Tawi-Tawi has ousted Nur Misuari as chairman of the MNLF Central Committee.

The congress, in resolution No. A-2, purged Misuari because of his "betrayal of the cause of the Bangsa Moro people." The body said Misuari "caused untold sufferings and sacrifices to millions of the Bangsa people and spilled the blood of the mujahideen in favor of his personal glory, selfish motive, and evil designs."

The resolution, signed by 39 constituent members of the congress, and attested by Kiram Haj Kamaluddin, constituent member and Moro congress secretary general, designated former Vice-Commander Dimas Pundato new chairman of the MNLF Central Committee. Pundato was a close ally of the ousted MNLF leader. The congress condemned Misuari for failing to consult leaders on major issues such as his decision to junk the Tripoli agreement, and opt for total secession. Misuari was also assailed for maladministration, corruption, one-man rule, and other malpractices, which destroyed the morale of the fighting forces and alienated MNLF leaders and commanders in the field, the resolution said.

With his ouster from the Central Committee, Misuari was stripped of all his powers, functions, and privileges. He was advised to cease exercising any function as chairman of the MNLF Central Committee.

Datu Firdausi I.Y. Abbas, chairman of the Muslim Assembly of the Philippines (MAP), in an overseas interview from Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, said Misuari was also ousted for shifting from the political objective of autonomy to secession. Abbas said the congress was an autonomy, and not secession, pursuant to Resolution 18 of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and based on the Tripoli agreement of Dec. 23, 1976.

Abbas urged President Marcos to renew talks with the new MNLF leadership and resolve "once and for all the decade-long southern Philippine conflict which has claimed so many lives and destroyed so much property already."

#### DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS SATELLITE COMPLEX

HK150101 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday assured residents around the Philippine communications satellite complex, Philcomsat, in Barangay (Pinurai) in Baras, Rizal, that they will not be ejected. Enrile helicoptered to the area yesterday morning and held a dialogue with the residents and local officials to explain the security zone established by the government within a 3 kilometer radius around Philcomsat. Assemblyman (Crisco San Juan), Rizal Governor (Isuto Rodriguez), and southern Tagalog Philippine Constabulary Regional Commander Brig Gen (Amdek Ramos) were among those present in the dialogue.

President Marcos has ordered the establishment of the security zone to ensure the uninterrupted operation of the only earth station in the Philippines for world satellite communications. The president noted that in view of the location of the complex, it would be very easy for saboteurs to destroy the station and paralyze the system.

Enrile assured the residents that the implementation of the order will not affect any of their rights to ownership or occupation of the land falling within the security zone.

#### ENRILE COMMENTS ON HANDLING RELIGIOUS RADICALS

HK170032 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said yesterday the military has no intention to kill radical religious leaders linked to the communist movement, but to capture them alive if possible. He emphasized that the military is not going after priests if they are really serving our people, but if they are helping the communists, that is a different story. He made the remarks on the public affairs TV program "Dialogue."

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